### COUNCIL AGENDA SYNOPSIS



	Initials						
Meeting Date	Prepared by	Mayor's review	Council revieu				
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ITEM No.

3.B.

ITEM INFORMATION												
			STAFF SF	PONSOF	: MIKE VILI	-A		ORIGINA	L AGEND	A DATE:	7/25/16	
AGENDA ITEM TITLE Advancing 21st Century Policing												
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CATEGORY	$\sum D_i$	scussion	Motion		Resolution	Ordinar	nce	Bid Award	Public	Hearing	Other	
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Sponsor/Admin. Police												
COMMITTEE Unanimous Approval; Forward to Committee of the Whole												
COST IMPACT / FUND SOURCE												
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## Advancing 21st Century Policing Briefing White House

# Welcome and Introduction

Associate Director, White House of Intergovernmental Affairs Elias Alcantara

### Opening Remarks

Neil Eggleston Counsel to the President

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, Department of Justice Chief, Policing Practices and Accountability Initiative

Noble Wray





that typically have high rates of investigative force also recommends that the President s should be designed considering local needs and enforcement involvement with government programs that take a comprehensive and ir involvement with these national standards. Finally, cies down enforcement agencies should also t look at community-based initiatives addres and analyze the level of trust communities ha core issues such as poverty, education, and

enforcement activities to engage communities

can be accomplished through consistent an community surveys. Finally, law enforcement

and safety

police just as they measure changes in crime.

effective training has become critical. Today's line

Pillar Four: Community Policing &

Crime Reduction

he scope of law enforcement's responsibilities

expands, the need for expanded and more

As our nation becomes more pluralistic and

community engagement that increases communi

ty trust and access.

policies and best practices for technology-based

law enforcement agencies should adopt model

pose reforms; as a corollary to this eriors, an emission missingly in technology

Pillar Five: Training & Education

officers and leaders must be trained and capable to address a wide variety of challenges including

rising immigration, changing laws, new cultural

munity policing as a guiding philosophy for all stakeholders. Community policing emphasizes

working with neighborhood residents to co-

sides of the police/citizen divide is the foun

Building trust and nurturing legitimacy on I

race, gender, language, life experience, and ci

tural background to improve understanding

effectiveness in dealing with all communities

encompasses a broad range of diversity inclu

Pillar four focuses on the importance of com-

mores, and a growing mental health crisis.

international terrorism, evolving technologies,

reduction in diffilling at the skills infondit positive

youth/police collaboration and interactions.

agencies should strive to create a workforce t

Pillar One: Building Trust

and Legitimacy

between law enforcement agencies and the should, therefore, work with community residents produce public safety. Law enforcement agencies tional principle underlying the nature of rel

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Pillar five focuses on the training and education

needs of law enforcement. To ensure the high

quality and effectiveness of training and educaion, law enforcement agencies should engage

Pillar Two: Policy and Oversight

communities they serve. Decades of resear, to identify problems and collaborate on impleand practice support the premise that peop

menting solutions that produce meaningful results more likely to obey the law when they belic agencies should develop and adopt policies and

cial expertise, in the training process and provide

eadership training to all personnel throughout

community members, particularly those with spe

for the community. Specifically, law enforcement those who are enforcing it have authority tlastategies that reinforce the importance of comndex to serve as the National Register of Decertithose whom they believe are acting in procedurauthority. The public confers legitimacy onl, perceived as legitimate by those subject to

Pillar Six: Officer Wellness & Safety

fied Officers with the goal of covering all agencies

within the United States and its territories

deploying resources that aim to reduce crime by

improving relationships, increasing community

engagement, and fostering cooperation

and neighborhoods disproportionately affected

cies, those policies must reflect community va

Pillar two emphasizes that if police are to carry

their responsibilities according to established

Law enforcement agencies should collaborate

community members, especially in communi

·by crime, to develop policies and strategies for

Pillar Three: Technology &

Social Media

armiciacuon and tactical SKIIIS.

this re law er force r ble, ar explor with fo the rec and O to assig

> colleagues, and their agencies but also to public officers is critical not only for the officers, their The wellness and safety of law enforcement

er implementation of officer wellness and safety as safety. Pillar six emphasizes the support and prop a multi-partner effort.

and further promote its multi-faceted officer safety The U.S. Department of Justice should enhance and wellness initiative. Two specific strategies

es and build community trust and legitimacy, but its The use of technology can improve policing practic

portance of de-escalation), mass demonstrations

the use of force (including training on the im-

particularly rifles and armored personnel carriers)

(including the appropriate use of equipment,

consent before searches, gender identification,

should have clear and comprehensive policies or

To achieve this end, law enforcement agencies

mplementation must be built on a defined policy ramework with its purposes and goals clearly deineated. Implementing new technologies can give

and educate communities in a dialogue about their

expectations for transparency, accountability, and privacy. But technology changes quickly in terms

enforcement agencies and leaders need to be able of new hardware, software, and other options. Law

clude provisions for the collection of demographic

in-custody deaths. These policies should also in-

shootings and other use of force situations and

investigations and prosecutions of officer-involved

among others such as external and independent

racial profiling, and performance measures—

police departments an opportunity to fully engage

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include (1) encouraging and assisting departments

in the implementation of scientifically supported shift lengths by law enforcement and (2) expand-

recommended for the U.S. Department of Justice

officer deaths but also on injuries and "near misses."

ing efforts to collect and analyze data not only on

グラン

Current







